

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1883.

No. 49.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REGINA, Sept. 29th.

Council adjourned on Thursday. Herd law for Assiniboia passed. Three rails, or two rows of wire with a rail on top, is a lawful fence.

School bill was thrown out.

The Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Regina and Moosejaw city charters, were laid over until next session. They may incorporate as towns at once under municipal ordinance.

N. F. Davin has been appointed queen's printer for the territories.

Council petitioned government for power to grant liquor licenses.

Members are promised \$850 for expenditure on bridges in each of their districts.

Members' indemnity \$400. Nothing paid by Canadian government.

A small grant has been made to fix bridges near Calgary on the Edmonton trail.

The council memorialized the Canadian government against the mile belt and town site reserves, to abolish the duty on lumber and agricultural implements, to continue pre-emption right, against the granting of land to colonization societies, for recognizing half-breed and squatters' rights, for parliamentary representation, for a grant for public purposes per head on basis of one hundred thousand population, for continued improvement of the Saskatchewan river, and on other matters.

There was a heavy gale on lake Erie on the 25th, and many lives were lost.

Carey's murderer is on trial in London.

LOCAL.

MAIL arrived on Thursday, 20 hours late.

W. J. WALKER has gone to Calgary for freight.

DONALD McLEOD's stage came in on Wednesday.

H. S. YOUNG arrived from Lac la Biche on Tuesday.

CAPT. SMITH is expected home in a couple of weeks.

W. R. BRERETON left for Lac Ste. Anne on Thursday.

The Mammoth hotel is to be opened on show day.

THERE are going to be lots of entries at the exhibition.

LET all the world and his wife put in an appearance at the show.

F. GLYNN has taken a claim east of J. Price and is preparing to erect a house.

THE Rev. H. B. Steinhauer and his son Egerton are in from Whitefish lake.

R. McLENNAN and Wm. Buchanan are in on a visit from the land of the Red Deer.

THE country on the Calgary trail between the Black Mud and the Pipestone is all burnt.

THE fire crossed the river from Stony plain to the south side and is now burning furiously towards Pigeon lake.

W. SCOTT ROBERTSON with his wife and family from Safford, and Miss Marsh of London, reached here on Wednesday.

JAMES and George Brewster and Joseph McPherson came in from the south on Wednesday bringing 25 sacks of flour.

SANDERSON & LOOBY are erecting an addition to their blacksmith shop which will be larger than the original building.

THE colonization company gives 7½ bushels of imported Fife wheat in special prizes and three bushels of imported black oats.

POTATOES will be a short crop this year, many growers not having enough for their own use. The ruling price is \$1 per bushel.

FELIX GABRIEL arrived from Calgary with a train of Donald McLeod's carts on Saturday. They were loaded with goods for A. MacDonald & Co.

MR. MILLER and two Messrs. Johnston arrived last Saturday. The Johnstons are plasterers and are now engaged on the new telegraph office.

DAN McRAE and Ed. Nagle left for the upper part of the river on a hunting expedition last Wednesday. They expect to return about Christmas.

W. ANDERSON, Indian agent, returned from making the treaty payments at Lac la Biche on Monday, and left on Wednesday for the Peace hills payments.

ALL the traders in the settlement are represented at the payment at Peace hills. Larger stocks of goods than ever are being brought to the Indians on these occasions and less business is being done. The Indians now ask for lamps, coal oil, etc., instead of beads and other trumpery as in former years.

THERE is a large fire burning in the bush across the river from the mission at St. Albert. Another fierce one is at work in the Beaver hills, and another in the Egg lake country.

Two steam and four horse-power threshing machines are hard at work in the settlement just now, and as the weather is very favorable the grain should be in the bins by the 1st of September.

R. HARDISTY left for Calgary on Wednesday. On the way down he will assist at the Indian treaty payments on behalf of the government in connection with the Indian troubles of last summer.

MILLER TIFFIN arrived from the east and left for Calgary on Thursday. He is looking over the country as agent for eastern capitalists and intended to go through to Peace river but altered his plans.

MUSKRATS have feelin's which may be operated upon with other weapons than a shotgun or a barbed spear. One family in town has one which comes to the back door for kitchen crumbs, and another has one which follows the servant girl through the garden.

It is worth while to remember that in the coming exhibition no animal or article will be allowed to compete in more than one section of a class except in the case of a mare and colt and cases of a like nature where the two animals can be shown together and afterwards the colt by itself in another section.

L. VAN KOUGHNET arrived from the east on Sunday last. He is superintendent general of Indian affairs and is making a visit to the various government Indian institutions in the country. He is very favorably impressed with this part of the country and considers that Edmonton will become a great centre. He was accompanied by T. P. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian Agencies, who is making his annual visit. The party left for the south on Wednesday.

THOMAS FIDLER and his cousin of the same name were on their way from Prince Albert to Edmonton and at Battleford were told that the crops at Edmonton were frozen. The night they slept at Battleford—the 22nd of August—there was a severe frost and everything was frozen solid. They came on and remained till the 13th of September, up till which time there was no frost here, and they have now gone back to tell the truth to the misguided inhabitants of eastern hamlets.

T. N. GIBBORNE, superintendent of the Dominion government telegraph and signal service, arrived from Battleford on Saturday and left for the south on Wednesday. While here he made arrangements for the running of a telegraph line from here to Fort Saskatchewan, with a loop line running into Clover bar city. The poles will be of tamarac, and the wire will be very heavy—of the thickness of a pencil. The brackets will screw into the insulators and will be heavier than those now in use. A proposal was also made to establish telephone communication with St. Albert mission, which will probably be done. If the government abandons the line from Battleford west a new line will be built from here to Calgary. It will also be put up in a first-class manner, and tamarac poles only will be used. They will be six inches at the small end, set four feet in the ground, and the wire which will be very heavy—weighing only four miles to the ton—will be strung on screw insulators and brackets, with lightning arresters on every fifth pole. Some assistance will be asked from the Edmonton people, as the work will be thorough and costly and will be kept up all the year round for their benefit. The poles will be very expensive, but not nearly so much so as in other parts of the territories where timber is scarcer than in this district. At Fort Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert the people secured first-class poles and have a first-class line. As a mounted police post has been established at Fort Pitt it is probable the government will extend its line to that place this fall or in the early spring. It is to be hoped the people will see their way clear to giving some substantial aid to the above scheme so that we may in the future have uninterrupted communication with the east all the year round.

The crown lands department of Ontario have issued a circular showing how to obtain title to public lands under the "free grants and homestead acts." The pamphlet contains complete information on the subject, a list of townships open for location, lands for sale, systems of survey and general directions, besides an appendix containing forms and regulations.

Manitoba and the North-West are better known in the old country than is eastern Canada.

NOTICES.

PRINTER WANTED—At the Bulletin office.

MEN'S COARSE AND FINE BOOTS and Shoes at FRANK OLIVER'S

GRAIN CRADLES, Scythes and Snaiths, Pitch Forks, Potato Forks, etc. at FRANK OLIVER'S.

SOAP, CANDLES, MATCHES, Wooden Pails, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pins, etc. at FRANK OLIVER'S.

\$25 REWARD.—Lost, between Messrs. Norris & Carey's store and the residence of Dr. Newton, near Clover bar, a pocket-book containing a sum of money. Finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to Messrs. Brown & Curry.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—The Calgary ferry is situated about a mile below the mouth of Nose creek. Travellers should leave the trail before it descends into the valley of Nose creek and keep on the bench land close to the river until the ferry is reached. Rates moderate. Special terms made with large outfits.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. A. E. FORGET, clerk of the council.

NOTICE.—Re Robert Young.—All parties indebted to the said Robert Young are hereby notified that I have been appointed his sole agent for the collection of all accounts owing to him, and that unless the same are immediately paid to me they will be placed in court. Dated at Edmonton, this 30th September, 1883. GEO. A. WATSON, Solicitor for said Young.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS—Tea, black, green, and Japan; Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, myrtle navy smoking, Prince of Wales and Napoleon chewing; Syrup in keg or can, Apples dried and evaporated; Plums, Prunes, Currants, Raisins, Mixed and Fancy Candies, Spices, California Canned Fruit, Figs, Dates, and Almonds. Smoked Bacon, Hams, Rice, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Sago, etc.—at the lowest cash prices at FRANK OLIVER'S.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGillivray property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—Leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer, crossing and Wilton creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE.

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of dry goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Italy's old store, east of the fort.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

W. M. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Searth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg. A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One Dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. **OLIVER & DUNLOP**, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 6, 1883.

POT LACH.

The question as to how far a government is justified in interfering with the social customs and observances of the people is one which is difficult to decide by general rules, and even in regard to particular cases there is a certainty of trouble and dissatisfaction unless all the circumstances of the case which are sure to be complicated are calmly and wisely considered by legislators who are familiar with the national pride and social conservatism of the people whom they attempt to benefit. The only general rule that can be laid down safely is: the less interference the better. And this is a case if ever there was one in which we had better endure the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. Time was when governments in their paternal solicitude for the well being of the people thought it necessary to regulate the rate of wages in the different trades, to prescribe the details of public worship, and even to have its say in regard to dress and personal adornment, but with advancing years and civilization the people demanded and had a need to them the right to do as they please in such matters so long as they do not interfere with the rights and privileges of others. But our paternal government seems to have an idea that something more is necessary for the Indians of the Pacific coast. These Indians differ in many respects from their brethren on the other side of the Rocky mountains, and in most respects the difference is decidedly in favor of the British Columbians. They had reached a far higher stage of civilization when discovered by the white man. They are usually frugal and industrious, and although as expert at hunting and using as their neighbors over the big divide they take readily to work in the lumber camps, at cattle herding, or in the salmon fisheries. They have in short shown as much readiness to pick up the virtues of the white man as they have to appropriate his vices, and the idea seems to have seized the Canadian government to make them a model community. Hence while their pale faced neighbors are allowed to drink themselves to ruin as fast as they please the Indians are protected from such baneful influences by a strict and well administered law, and hence also the regulations in regard to pot-lach. Pot-lach is described as one of the most extraordinary customs known to man and is the outcome of the Indian's profuse hospitality. It is nothing more nor less than a feast given by a member of the tribe to his banqueters of all the worldly possessions of the host. One of these feasts has been known followed by the distribution among the fellows followed by the distribution among the value of ten thousand dollars distributed. In fact these Indians pass their lives working, struggling and saving, merely that they may in the end be able to give away all they have gathered. But extraordinary as the custom is it is easily excelled in wonderfulness by the means the government has taken to put a stop to it. They have issued a proclamation which is published in the Canada Gazette calling the attention of the Indians to the utter foolishness of giving away their hard earned savings and advising them not to do it any more. Doubtless the victim of the proclamation, some evening after his day's work is done, supper ended, boots exchanged for slippers, his feet elevated to their favorite resting place on the mantelpiece, and his Reina Victoria drawing comfortably, will be considerably astonished as he picks up the Canada Gazette, after having finished the continued stories in the other papers, to find this proclamation staring him in the face. Well intentioned as the proclamation certainly is it is more than doubtful if it will be successful. Meddling with national customs is always a delicate business, and the likelihood is that instead of persuading the Indians to give up their time-honored observances it will only confirm

them in their old ways, and perhaps engender a feeling of mistrust and an idea that although their enjoyment does not interfere with the rights of others, and although they are still so thrifty as not to depend like our Indians on the government to feed them, they are nevertheless not allowed to do as they like with their own.

If the experiment does succeed, however it will be in order to introduce a few hundred copies of the Gazette into this part of the North-West, for gift dances which are substantially identical with the pot-lach custom of the British Columbians are an established and recognized custom among our dusky neighbors. It is said, however, to be an understood thing among our Indians that the gift is made upon a quid-pro-quo basis, and it might be advisable before flooding the country with Gazettes to appoint a commission to determine whether the custom is actually as harmless as it appears to be and whether it does not really furnish a convenient medium of getting rid of undesirable second-hand goods with a prospect of getting something not so second-hand in return.

While on this subject it is in order to call attention to another kind of gift dance which is held now and then in our midst, although on the last occasion—some two weeks ago—the affair was kept very quiet, owing either to the advancing civilization of the Indians, to the presence and influence of the missionaries, or perhaps to a stray copy of the Canada Gazette finding its way among the teepees. The ceremonial consists in setting up a wooden image of uncouth carving, some three or four feet high, and while the dance goes on offering to it various kinds of dry and wet goods, which are carried with the image after the ceremonial is over to some remote place in the woods or on the top of a hill. The image usually remains there, but what becomes of the cloth, calico, tea, sugar and such like, that have been presented, no one is supposed to know. Now, leaving out of view the religious or rather the irreligious aspects of the case, such an observance is in a commercial aspect a good deal more demoralizing than the other, for "it is not lost that a friend gets," whereas in this case the door is opened to thieving, sacrilege, and all manner of badness. If the government will undertake the reform of such usages among the Indians it will find a wide and useful field of usefulness for its official newspaper, and will make its pages much more exciting and interesting than we have usually found them.

THE false rumors in regard to the disadvantages of Edmonton which are circulated by interested parties in other North-Western towns furnish indisputable, even if somewhat disagreeable, evidence as to the difficulty of finding anything true to say that would be likely to hinder the course of immigration. Following the Prince Albert rumor to which allusion was made two weeks ago comes a report from Regina that our crops were completely ruined by frost. This story was circulated with such an appearance of truthfulness that an Edmonton farmer who happened to be in Regina at the time telegraphed to know how his crop was. Considering the fact that there was a black frost on the 7th of September from Niagara to Moosejaw, damaging fruits in the east and grain in the west, he must have felt somewhat reassured to hear that the first frost that did any damage here was on the night of the 14th September, and that not only were his own crops safe but also those of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts from the Ban of Fort Saskatchewan to the Beersheba of Big lake. It is more than likely that the citizen who circulated the false information had a bad quarter of an hour soon afterwards.

A. L. ASHDOWN,

GENERAL MERCHANT, ST. ALBERT.

Choice Teas and Tobaccos, Fresh Groceries and a full assortment of Clothing and Boots & Shoes—all of which will be sold at or below Edmonton prices.

A. L. ASHDOWN.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures.

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

The undersigned beg to announce to the public of Edmonton and vicinity that they are about to open up a business as

GENERAL MERCHANTS

In the above name, at the store in the

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

By keeping always on hand a good stock of first-class articles at the lowest possible figures, and by strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to obtain a fair share of public patronage.

Our stock of goods is now open and ready for inspection, and we trust all our friends will favor us with a call.

JOHN SINCLAIR,

CHAS. SUTTER,

COLIN FRASER.

Edmonton, 9th July, 1883.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN

Youths and Boys

WANTED

For our

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Comprising

Men's Tweed Suits,
" Cord "
" Tweed Coats,
" Black Cloth Coats,
" Tweed Pants,
" Cord "
" Moleskin Pants,
" Breeches,
Youths' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Overalls—great variety,
Jumpers— " "

FULL ASSORTMENT:

Dry Goods,
Gent's Furnishings,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

JNO. A. McDOUGALL & CO.

The following is a fuller account of the measures submitted and speeches made in the North-West council, of which a synopsis appeared last week.

Mr. Oliver had always understood that the power to organize municipal institutions carried with it the power to tax, and he hoped that this contention would be found to be correct, but as a member of the legal gentlemen in town thought differently on account of the power of taxation being not actually given, and as on that power being held by the council the whole of the more important legislation to be passed depended, he thought that it was necessary for the council to enquire into the matter and have it settled either one way or the other before proceeding further.

Mr. Jackson could only read the order in council in the same way. The clause relating to municipal institutions said certainly that we had the power to organize such institutions "subject to any legislation by the governor and council, hereafter or hereinafter enacted." He understood that the clause was introduced as a saving clause, which would leave it within the power of the governor in council to keep this council from giving effect to hurtful legislation without actually exercising the power. There was a danger in a new country such as this to run to excess, especially in the case of new cities receiving charters. It was not always advisable to grant large powers to small bodies of men who are not fully established and he thought this saving clause was wisely introduced.

The lieutenant-governor said that certainly he understood from the reading of the order in council and the act of 1880 now in force that we had power to organize municipal institutions and therefore power to levy the necessary taxation. He thought there could be no doubt about the matter.

The lieutenant-governor said he did not wish to be understood as giving the council any assurances in the matter. He merely gave his opinion as a member of the council.

Communications were read from Capt. Crozier, of Fort MacLeod, asking for an ordinance to give the police power to deal with drunkenness, which a large number are in their hands now, and to power to deal with them. For an ordinance for the punishment of drunks on the streets, cases of which were very frequent in the city, and those of the present system. For an ordinance concerning irrigation, submitting a copy of the Montana law on that subject. For a more complete ordinance respecting the turning of the water of the river into the fields of the peace power to marry. For an ordinance to give justices of the peace power to adjudicate in matters of debt when the amount is less than \$100. The communications were passed to the hands of Col. Macleod for further examination.

The lieutenant-governor laid on the table a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government of the North-West since 1881. The revenue was principally derived from fines and licenses. The expenditures were merely nominal. The statement showed a balance on hand of \$2,500.

herein. That there are many more persons from England, Germany and other countries who have hitherto been accustomed to the use of spirits during their childhood and who find it a hardship to be deprived of them, as their constitutions have become accustomed thereto. (3) That in many parts of the territories, particularly in the hot summer months, the water is so impure and so offensive to the taste, the presence of alkali and from other causes. That complete and sudden change of climate upon the human body has found a severe tax and that the use of spirits under such circumstances actually has under such circumstances actually been recommended by medical authorities. (6) That the experience of older countries from which a large portion of the population of the territories is drawn has shown that the use of spirits is attended by the injurious effects to the constitution of spirituous liquors which follow the use of spirituous liquors. That the use of this fact being that the use of ales and other articles is freely permitted in the British and other countries, and that the use of spirits above and other reasons it would be better to

[illegible]

Mr. McDowell supported the prayer of the petitioners on the ground that a majority of the people of the North-West desired that the present prohibitory law in regard to light beer should be repealed, and in this as in all free countries the majority should rule. He thought that if beer were allowed to be introduced at the present time and thereby allow the people to become habituated to its use, no forceance they would not be so likely to run to excess when in the future spirituous liquors were generally introduced as they would if the present regulations were continued until that time.

Mr. Hamilton thought that the manufacture of beer within the territories should be allowed as such manufacture would be a home industry that would furnish a market for barley grown within the territory, and be a source of revenue to the territorial government. As a protectionist he was in favor of encouraging home industry.

Mr. Oliver said that he agreed with Mr. J. Dowell that a majority of the people should rule, but he did not agree with him in the opinion that a majority of the people of the territories were in favor of the introduction of beer or any other intoxicant into the country. The credits

The constituency he represented was one of the poorest in the State, but he was not averse to permit whiskey, gin, rum and other intoxicants, as compared with other constituencies, to be sold. The prohibition question was one of the matters at issue and the result of the election was that the constituency was in favor of a change in the law. He thought that throughout the territory the people were in favor of prohibition to the introduction of liquor. The reason might not be, but the country districts were in favor of prohibition. He thought there was nothing to show that he knew the country were suffering either from the effects of the change in the climate or from the effects of the change in the law. As for the country, many of the people were to benefit their health, and the almost entire population was that all such were benefited. As for the other countries, he did not consider that we were here to legislate for the people of other countries. He thought that we were here to legislate for the people of our own country who formed the great majority of the population, and if we were to legislate for the people of other countries we would be more likely to petition for the people of our own country to be taken away from this beer. In the water of the beginning of the year, the people of the country were more likely to petition for the people of our own country to be taken away from this beer.

poses he did not see that the whole North-West should be opened to beer selling on that account. And if the water of Regina was so bad he did not see how good beer could be made out of it, as the first requisite for the manufacture of good beer was good water. The statement contained in the above four was

The statement contained in clause four was far from the fact, inasmuch as that many of the highest medical authorities held that neither fermented nor spirituous liquors were good for medicinal purposes under any circumstances, and certainly if either was used, it should be had the advantage. Clause five admitted that the results flowed from the use of fermented liquors in older countries, and even if these evil results were less than those following the use of spirituous liquors, our duty was to prevent any evil results whatever, and therefore by the petitioners' own showing it was the duty of the council to prohibit the manufacture and sale

of beer. Liquor was not permitted among the mounted police or on the first Red River expedition, and no military force in the world could have endured greater hardships or exposures than these two, and none enjoyed better nor as good health. There had been nothing made apparent yet to show that any prohibitory law would cease; on the contrary every day showed more clearly the artfulness of continuing the law. The North American railroad ran throughout its length, was the marvel of the world in the matter of observance of the law, and the only one that could be so. The absence of liquor in a civilization was the absence of liquor. In no country in the world was as good order kept among such a large population as in the United States. The mounted police were a formidable force, such a thing would be impossible.

Mr. Col. Richardson said that he agreed with Mr. Oliver in saying that the majority of the people were not in favor of a change in the law, but in any case the matter was not within the power of the council. If Messrs. Lejeune and Brown desired to secure a license to make beer they should have a monster petition signed to show that people were in favor of it and forward the petition to the minister of inland revenue at Ottawa, when the matter would be attended to by those whose business it was to attend to it.

Mr. Ross, of Moosejaw, said that a few months ago he believed that a majority of the people of his district would have opposed a change in the law, but owing to so much permit and other whiskey having come in lately he thought they had about come to the conclusion that it was useless to try to keep it out, and he thought that now they would support the admission of beer.

Col. MacLeod thought it was necessary that the law should not be relaxed at present in the western part of the territories at least. He could not endorse the petition as at present worded, and agreed with Col. Richardson that the proper course for the petitioners to pursue was to go direct to headquarters at once with their demands and grievances.

Col. Irvine thought the present law had worked most satisfactorily and was not in

The lieutenant-governor said he had no doubt that the introduction of intoxicants into certain parts of the territories was premature at the present time, but he did not see any strong reason why such a mild drink as beer should not be allowed, say in the district of Assiniboia. He had no doubt that as soon as a province was organized licences would be granted, but as we had no power to grant licences now he thought the matter might as well be allowed to rest for the present, as far as we were concerned, and allow the petitioners to plead their case at Ottawa.

The ordinance respecting partnerships now existing within the North-West, excepting those of the "old" territory, requires that each partnership be registered in the registry office of the registration district within which such partnership exists, within six months from the date of the passage of the act, and that any change in the constitution that may hereafter be formed within the territory must be registered within six months from the date of such formation or partnership. The constitution of each partnership shall be registered within six months after such change has been made, and after dissolution has taken place. The penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of the act is \$100. A single person carrying on business under the name of a firm or company must register the fact within the same time limit. The same penalties as if a partnership existed shall apply.

In regard to the ordinance respecting the registration of titles, Mr. McDowell said that an amendment was introduced in order to remove the present registration fees. These were at present higher than in Manitoba and doubtless as high as those of Ontario. While he paid these high fees the general government, who appointed the registrars at a fixed salary, received all the revenue derived, and he thought that as we had the power of taxing these fees we would be willing to continue to pay the high fees. The ordinance proposed a reduction for reducing the scale nearly to the Ontario standard. Some discussion was provoked by the bill, but it was finally passed.

through committee without material altera-

The ordinance respecting diseased animals provides for the isolation of any domestic animal infected with a contagious disease until it either was dead or had recovered. In cases in which the disease was of a necessarily fatal nature, such as glanders, information can be laid before a justice of the peace through the local animal, or against the animal itself if no owner can be found, and the justice of the peace shall then order a veterinary surgeon or other competent person to examine the case and report to him, and the justice may then order the diseased animal to be killed and the body buried. Costs to be paid by the owner, or by complainant if the complaint be not sustained. The bill was finally passed and goes into effect.

The bill respecting the licensing of billiard and other tables, and for the prevention of gambling, repeals the former order, which required the license to be paid \$20 to \$40 for the first table, from \$10 to \$20 for additional tables, and from \$10 to \$20 for the person keeping the tables. The license is now to be paid for six months of the end of the year only, by half the regular rates.

The bill respecting apprentices and minors under sixteen years of age, to be placed by their parents in any religious charitable institution, while under the age of sixteen in such institution, and to be retained until they are sixteen years of age, if they are not placed there they might be retained until the age of 16 in boys; or 20 in girls, if not sooner married. Children who are unable or unwilling to support them, or who have no parents, might be taken into such institutions, and if they are not placed in such institutions were to be open to inspection by magistrates and certain others, and on any complaint, or on the order of a magistrate, to be removed to a support it, its release would have to be ordered. The title of the bill was changed to an ordinance for the relief of children.

A new ordinance provides for the payment of a fee of ten dollars by any person hereafter receiving an appointment as notary public.

The following homesteads and pre-emp-tions, situated in townships fifty-three and fifty-four, ranges twenty-three and twenty-four, are open for entry :

Sections 2 and 4, east half of section 6, section 18, north half of section 28, east half of section 30, sections 32 and 34, and the west half of section 36.

South half of section 14, section 16, west half of section 18, west half and north-east quarter of section 20, north half of section 22, west half of section 24, south-east quarter of section 28, north half of section 30, section 32, and west half of section 34.

Sections 2 and 4, east half and south-west quarter of section 6, sections 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22, west half of section 24, sections 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36.

West half of section 2, sections 4 and 6,
east half of section 8, section 14, north-east
quarter of section 16, sections 18, 30 and 22,
east half of section 24, sections 26, 28 and 30,
north-west quarter of section 32, sections 34
and 36.

Dated at the offices of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company of Canada (limited), this 5th day of September, A.D. 1883.

NOTE.—There is a ferry across the river at
r. Newlin's.

REGINA.

Court has been sitting lately. A great many cases of debt.

There are a number of cases of typhoid fever in town, and it is a wonder there are not more.

Settlement this season seems to be following the old Saskatchewan trail westward from Ellice to Touchwood hills. Very little is being made along the railway line. Hence the depression.

The Methodists had a bun wrestle on Monday night last, at which the amount of beauty, fashion and talent usual on such occasions was present. Mr. Davin read Handy Andy and Mr. Brown, of the beer petition, played the organ.

The grading of the streets is still progressing, but slowly since the theft of the horses. The graders are now at work on South Railway street. When this one is finished it will complete the square promised to be graded by Mr. Scarth.

S. B. Williams passed through on Thursday last bound for Texas. He reported crop mostly cut and safe from frost at Fort Pitt when he left about the middle of August. There were heavy frosts near Battleford after he left on the way down.

Business is very dull in town and two of the leading hotels are in the hands of receivers. The general impression appears to be that unless relief comes from some unexpected quarter Regina is a gone goose for the present. The same will apply to most of the towns along the line of railway.

The Saskatchewan land and homestead company, or colonization society, have secured townships 38 and 39, range 26, and townships 36 and 37, range 27 west of the 4th meridian. The first two of these townships are on both sides of the Red Deer at the mouth of Blind Man's river, and the second two on the south-east side of the river above the mouth of Blind Man and east of Red Deer city.

A party of three cow boys from the vicinity of Wood mountain, situated on the boundary about 100 miles south of this place, came to town last week and ran off a band of thirty ponies belonging principally to half-breeds of Wood mountain who are employed in grading the streets. The police were not notified until the afternoon, and they did not take any action as it was considered useless. The force is severely censured for their lack of action in the matter.

The location of the C.P.R. line through the unfertile country extending from Moosejaw to Blackfoot crossing is a great drawback to immigration. Every day people pass westward on the train to see the country and return in a day or two disgusted. They will not believe but that what they have seen is a fair specimen of the whole and condemn it all accordingly. Instead of advertising the advantages of the country the railroad advertises its disadvantages, and is so far a drawback instead of a benefit.

The reservoir on Pile of Bones creek south of the town is completed and is a very fine work, costing over \$3,000. It is simply a dam across the shallow valley of the creek, with openings that may be used to let waste water pass through on occasion. The top of the dam makes a very fine roadway. The only fault to the reservoir is that there is a very small quantity of water in it at present, and as the creek has ceased running there does not seem to be any means of filling the reservoir. There is one well in town which supplies almost the whole of the water that is used. It is not of first-class quality. The C.P.R. well at the station had considerable water in it but work on it has been stopped, whether on account of failure or success does not appear. There is a well with a very fair supply of water at the council chamber, and another at the lieutenant-governor's residence.

The Regina and Moosejawians are in trouble about their city charters. Moosejaw has got up a very neatly printed and bound affair and it is now under the consideration of the council, but seems to evoke considerable opposition from the appointed members and Messrs. McDowell and Hamilton. They hold that Moosejaw is a little too previous and if granted a city charter might run into debt and disgrace itself generally. The honorable member for Moosejaw says that this is nobody's business but that of his constituents. If they run into debt that they can't pay it won't cost the honorable members from Prince Albert or Broadview, or their constituents, a cent. Besides, he contends that if they wanted to get into debt they could not for no one would lend them money at the present time, so that they are perfectly safe on that score. A procedure rule of the council requiring all bills affecting private interests, under which class city charters come, to be advertised for three months before the opening of a session of the council and that no such ordinance shall be passed at the session at which it is introduced, is brought up and thrown as a stumbling block in the way of the ambitious cities. A deputation of the would-be city fathers of Regina waited on the governor last week to find out what he thought about it but did not seem to be highly satisfied with their interview, for they held an indignation meeting in the evening

in the latest and most approved style and passed resolutions as long as the moral law on the subject of incorporation in general and on that of Regina in particular, but in all their resolutions and speeches there seemed to lurk a hidden fear of something dreadful that might happen to them if W. B. Scarth should suddenly light in their midst while plotting such treason. For the trouble is that if the town were incorporated the North-West land company would probably have to pay the piper. The sites both of Regina and Moosejaw are owned jointly by government, the syndicate, and the North-West land company, and as the government and syndicate land cannot be taxed the burden in case of incorporation would fall almost altogether on the company which Mr. Scarth represents. Whether the council will pass the charters or not remains to be seen, but even if they do there is very little probability of them becoming operative, and it is questionable owing to the way the land is fixed whether supposing all powers were given these places they could do themselves any good as it is quite possible that the land company might in some way shield itself behind the exemptions of the syndicate and the government if any taxes can be levied. The petition for the Edmonton charter is entered and will be put through if the others are. The Moosejaw charter, which is a model of neatness, will be used, adapted of course to the circumstances of the case.

Regina, Sept. 14th, 1883.

The police raided a place at Medicine Hat and found five gallons of alcohol. The victim pretended to be drunk and asked permission to go back into his cabin for an overcoat. When he reappeared at the door there was a Winchester in his hand and blood in his eye. The police numbered only two, and when he said "Skin!" they skinned.

After the treaty payments at Portage la Prairie some of the braves indulged too freely in beer and whiskey and raised a row in the town. One Indian forcibly stopped a rider and demanded his money or his life. The police reaped a rich harvest.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Oct. 5th, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	43	13
Sunday,	57	13
Monday,	58	21
Tuesday,	45	13
Wednesday,	67	29
Thursday,	65	27
Friday,	42	39
Barometer falling, 28.175.*		

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

S. T. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on October 14th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following goods have lately been received and are now for sale, cheap for cash, at the Bulletin office:

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land commissioner.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Complete lot of reading books, grammars, geographies, arithmetics, histories, slates and slate pencils, copy books, maps, chalk crayons and blackboard erasers.

CHURCH BOOKS.

Bibles, English church prayer books, Presbyterian and Methodist hymn books.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The works of all the leading poets, historic, scientific and religious works by popular authors, story books for children, and a lot of novels.

BLANK BOOKS.

Complete sets of accountants' books, copying letter books, invoice books, passbooks, memorandums, workmen's time books, promissory note and receipt books, diaries, etc.

GENERAL STATIONERY.

Foolscap, letter and note paper, envelopes, drawing paper and pencils, ordinary lead and copying pencils, ink of all colors, pens and penholders, inkstands, pen racks, card racks, blotting paper and blotting pads, board clips, letter files, paper fasteners, ink and pencil erasers, rubber bands, legal forms, seals and sealing wax, letter balances.

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For first quality goods at bottom figures, call at the

"OLD LOG STORE" ON THE HILL.

STOCK COMPLETE.

Still to arrive: One car Winnipeg flour, and two cars general merchandise, comprising,

GROCERIES.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING.

SHELF HARDWARE.

BAR IRON, NAILS.

GLASS AND PUTTY.

COOK AND HEATING STOVES.

Which will be disposed of at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. MACDONALD & CO.